VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

OR,

NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

THE

Do THOU Great LIBERTY! inſpire our Souls!—And make OUR Lives, in THY Poſſeſſion happy,—Or our Deaths GLORIOUS in THY JUST Defence!

From THURSDAY OCTOBER 13, to THURSDAY OCTOBER 20——1774. (No. 20.)

Continuation of the Letters, on the pernicious Effects of TEA.

MADAM,

I AM not inſenſible it may be urged, that many of the common people in China drink tea, and yet are robuſt. I think it is very eaſy to comprehend the great difference there is between one climate and another; and the different effects of the temperament of the air on human bodies: what may conduce to health in one region may deſtroy it in another. But we muſt remember, that the Chineſe drink tea in a very different manner from us; their common people only drink it to correct bad water as already explained; probably not ſuch bad tea as our common people drink; certainly not ſtrong, nor hot, nor loaded with ſugar, neither do they ſwallow it out of ſeaſon in meer wantonneſs; they drink it only when thirſt provokes.

As to the virtues which are aſcribed to tea, when it is urged that neither the gout or ſtone are known in China; I believe it will be found equally certain, that in other parts of Aſia, where tea is not known, the people are hardly ever afflicted with ſuch diſtempers, which may be owing in a great meaſure to the ſimplicity of their diet, and the nature of their climate. In the mean while I am afraid that if we trace theſe diſtempers amongſt us, as near as poſſible to their origin, we ſhall find that the relaxation created by the perpetual ſipping of a hot liquid without exerciſe, is frequently the occaſion of the ſtone, if it has no hand in breeding the gout.

With regard to the opinion of the learned Dr. Cheyne, he treats the ſubject in a ſuperficial manner. He ſays, the uſe of tea is indifferent unleſs taken in exceſs, yet he adds, "that ſome perſons of "weak tender nerves fall into lowneſs and trembling upon uſing "this liquor without any freedom, from the too great quantity, "or the irritation on the tender and delicate fibres of the ſto-"mach," adding that "ſuch ought as carefully to avoid and ab-"ſtain from it as from drams and drops." Thus far an author, who is an advocate for tea: but with all due reſpect to his fame, it appears to me a kind of contradiction, to impute lowneſs and trembling to this liquor; and yet in another place he will not allow that vapours, low-ſpiritedneſs, and nervous diſorders, ought to be in any degree imputed to it.

After the ſame manner, as to the effects of hot water uſed externally, this doctor ſays, "the Bath guides, who dabble in water al-"moſt as hot as tea is ever drank, a great part of the day, and "for one half of the year at leaſt, are no ways injured by it," and yet he allows that it raiſes thirſt. Still we muſt appeal to the common ſenſe and experience of mankind, for this is of much greater conſequence to their preſervation, than any particular crude notion, or fond ſyſtem, which is adopted by a ſingle man, however diſtinguiſhed for his learning; and to that common ſenſe and experience I appeal.

I am told, that a phyſician not many years ſince wrote a treatiſe in favour of bohea tea, and recommended the uſe of its infuſion, mixed with milk and ſugar, as a cure, not of the ſcurvy only, but alſo of conſumptions. This notion is no longer adopted by us: I never ſaw the book, but granting that he thought what he wrote at that time; and that his book was not calculated for any pecuniary ends, as books often are, we muſt not regard opinions, but argue from facts and experience. And with regard to the preſent argument, we are to conſider the pernicious effects of tea in general; and of ſuch tea in particular as is drank by the bulk of tea-drinkers, as well by thoſe who it is preſumed are injured by the too conſtant uſe of the beſt tea.

We are alſo to examine if this advocate for tea, informed the world of the difference between a pound of bohea tea bought at Amſterdam, or, as it has lately been purchaſed at Embden for fifteen pence, and another ſold in London for upwards of twenty ſhillings! Between ſuch prime ſorts and inferior teas, there is as great difference, as between raw cabbage, and a pine-apple; or the beſt meat the butchers ſhop affords, and carrion.

Thoſe doctors, who when the effects of tea were leſs known, turn'd advocates for it, maintained, that it is a gentle reſtringement, and ſtrengthens the tone of the inteſtines, but they recommend neither milk nor ſugar, nor yet to drink it after a full meal, ſo that in reality this is to conſider it only medicinally. Dr. Pauli, one of the phyſicians of the king of Denmark, wrote a treatiſe on this ſubject. He condemns it entirely as pernicious in theſe northern climes, and particularly in the manner Europeans uſe it. Amongſt other objections he ſays, that tea is deſiccative, or in plain engliſh, that it is of a very drying quality, and therefore ought by no means to be uſed after the fortieth year of life.

This phyſician alſo thinks, that as every country has its peculiar product, tea may do no harm to a Chineſe, and yet be very hurtful to an European. But let us compare the moſt apparent diſintereſted voice of our own phyſicians, who I believe are in general ſuperior to any in the world, with experience, and we ſhall be inclined to ſide with thoſe who declare, that in the manner we uſe this drug, it is indubitably pernicious: not a few of them very ſeriouſly confeſs that they are more obliged to tea for the gains ariſing from their practice, than to all other debaucheries: indeed, if we exclude the very vicious part of mankind, I apprehend this is literally true.

Phyſicians, like other people, generally ſpeak in favour of things they are fond of; ſome of them are fond of tea, and therefore hold their tongues, or in a ludicrous ſtrain commend it: but even thoſe I ſay who expreſs themſelves with the moſt indifference, ingenuouſly confeſs, that tea, as we take it, is really injurious to health. If they were to ſay otherwiſe, I am afraid I ſhould not believe them, nor need you unleſs you pleaſe: I have no notion of believing any thing in contradiction to the teſtimony of my ſenſes: nor do I know of any religion, but that of Rome, which requires ſuch belief.

Were the college of phyſicians to ſit on tea, I apprehend they would do more real benefit to this country, than the Conclave ever did to the cauſe of true religion at Rome. To be ſerious, I think tea is become an object of legiſlative enquiry, whenever the nation ſhall be free from the alarms of war, if not during actual war. Few are qualified to judge for themſelves in oppoſition to a rooted prejudice: but thoſe who can judge candidly, let them conſult their own feeling; let them mark their own experience, and if this will ſupport the opinion I now advance, they may as well take my word as the doctor's. It is enough if upon the whole you find it hurtful to your health: and if my opinion ſtands good till phyſicians are entirely agreed about the good or bad qualities of tea; and alſo concerning the diſtinction of true or falſe, choice and common tea; and the nature of ſuch conſtitutions as may uſe it without much danger, and ſuch to whom it is abſolutely poiſonous, you may depend the patient will be dead before the conſultation breaks up, and I ſhall be intitled to a diploma.

If theſe ſons of Eſculapius, whom luxury has rendered in ſome meaſure uſeful, if not abſolutely neceſſary to us, were leſs methodical, more rational, and more attentive in their practice, they would teach us how to preſerve our lives; or if we ſhould ever be ſo virtuous, as to engage the particular favour of heaven, and theſe learned gentlemen become better than the reſt of mankind, and think more of the advantage of others, than of their own. Plain diet, moderate meals, gentle exerciſe, regular reſt, regular paſſions, and cold water, all which are now but little regarded in common practice, would then moſt engage their care for the eaſe, the happineſs, the preſervation of mankind. Adieu, I am yours, &c.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Journal of the Operations of the RUSSIANS in BULGARIA, ſince the 25th of June, (dated from Warſaw, July 27.)

THE 25th of June Col. Uwarow defeated 600 Turks in the village of Kadeſkoy, and made four priſoners.

The 27th the garriſon of Ruſzug, which is beſieged by General Soltikow, made a ſally to diſlodge the regiment of Abſeroſicz, poſted on the road to Conſtantinople, but the enemy was repulſed quite back into the gardens, with the loſs of ſeveral men.

The 28th General Kamienſkoy marched towards Jenibazar, repulſed the Seraſkier Dageſtanli Pacha, who fell upon his advanced guard with 5000 horſe, purſued him to Schumla, made ſome priſoners, and took ſix pair of colours.

The 30th the Turks attacked Col, Roſen on three ſides at once, as he was going from his camp with all his Infantry, to diſlodge the Grand Vizir from Szumla, who likewiſe marched out with freſh troops, but our cavalry fell upon the enemy, routed them, and purſued them into their entrenchments, made priſoners one Bin Pacha and 17 ſoldiers, killed 150 men, and took five pair of colours; we had 12 ſubaltern officers and ſoldiers killed, two officers, and 44 ſubalterns and ſoldiers wounded.

The 2d of July the enemy made a dreadful firing from the cannon of Siliſtria, and the camp, for two hours without ceaſing, upon the Coſſacks of Zaporoſz, who were on board ſome boats on the Danube; 200 of the enemy's horſe ſallied forth at the ſame time to haraſs the Coſſacks of the Don; but they were obliged to retire into the town again, after having 20 men killed. Tufechze, Oſman Pacha, Ali Seragli, and Selectar Mehemet Pacha, of the Arnauts, were made priſoners.

The ſame day General Naſtſchokin beat Scurdzy Chaſan Pacha, near Turlock, who was going with a reinforcement of 5000 men to Ruſzuck, purſued him nine werſts, and made priſoners, Boſniack Pacha, of two Tails, and Calis Mahomet Bey, his ſon and Baraktar of Topzy, Salis Bey, Pacha of two Tails, who was with the Vizir Czaus Pacha, and Czedſbar, one of the ſuite of Chaſan Pacha, and 14 ſoldiers. More than 300 of the enemy were killed, and Chaſan Pacha's Timballs were taken, together with part of the camps, tents, and ammunition, alſo a number of horſes richly capariſoned, and 200 Bulgarians with their camps. Our loſs conſiſted of one Enſign killed, and 25 ſubalterns officers and ſoldiers killed and wounded. Our light troops, in advancing towards Turna, defeated 300 horſe, who were ſent out to meet them. The enemy were purſued to the fortreſs, notwithſtanding the terrible fire which was kept up there. This action coſt the enemy 40 men killed, ſeveral wounded, and five made priſoners. The booty conſiſted of 19 horſes, and a number of muſkets, piſtols, ſabres; we had one Arnaut and ſome horſes wounded.

The 6th, a corps of 4800 Turks ſallied from Siliſtria, and having paſſed the Danube entered the iſland, and attempted at three different times to make themſelves maſters of our redoubt, commanded by Major General Lloyd; but Major Wolianow made a ſally upon the the enemy, and notwithſtanding their ſuperiority, and the inceſſant firing of the artillery of the town, repulſed them, and purſued them with their bayonets fixed quite into their boats, which they entered in great confuſion, leaving 600 men dead upon the ſpot, beſides the wounded and drowned.

The 7th, the enemy, in number about 8000 horſe and foot, made a ſecond ſally out of Ruſzug, but they were again repulſed, and chaced, with the loſs of 800 men, beſides 11 priſoners. Brigadier Zabarowſki defeated on the road to Adrianople an Ottoman corps, commanded by Jouſſoff, Pacha of Three Tails, with 44 ſoldiers, took three pair of colonrs, and one ſtaff of command.

The 10th Haſſan Bey, Seraſkier of Ruſzug, attempted a third ſally, and headed his troops himſelf; he fell upon our men with great fury, intending to make them abandon the ſiege. The battle laſted from morning till night, but our people forced him to return into the town after killing 1000 of his men.

WARSAW, July 27. A Courier who arrived here laſt Sunday, has brought the journal of the Ruſſian army, and a letter from Count Romanzow, in which the General announces, that the army of the Grand Vizir is blocked up near Szumla, and has no further communication with Adrianople; that in conſequence, the Grand Vizier had ſent to him to propoſe a new Congreſs, or a ſuſpenſion of arms; but that having refuſed both the one and the other, he had demanded the immediate concluſion of a peace on the conditions which he himſelf had propoſed, or he would continue his operations. As Siliſtria is on the point of capitulating, it ſhould ſeem that a peace ſhould ſoon take place. Yeſterday an expreſs was ſent to Vienna with this intelligence.

PETERSBURGH, July 12. The laſt advices from Marſhal Romanzow brought an account of the operations of the Ruſſian army. Soon after the paſſage of the Danube the corps under the Generals Kamenſby and Suworow attacked the body of troops under the command of the Reis Effendi, amounting to 40,000 men, which having made no manner of reſiſtance, was inſtantly routed: The whole Turkiſh camp, was taken, together with 22 pieces of braſs cannon: very few men were killed on either ſides. A ſeparate party of the Turks having attacked Count Soltikow, were vigorouſly repulſed, and 2500 Turks left dead in the field. Her Imperial Majeſty, has made Marſhal Romanzow a preſent of ſix pieces of the cannon which were taken from the Turks.

SAVILLE, July 1. The following ſhips of war have juſt arrived here from Cadiz:---The St. Domingo and St. Jago, of 70 guns each, with two frigates and elght ſail of tranſports. This fleet is to be augmented here by the Eſcuriale of 80 guns, and the Angolos of 60, and is then to take on board 8,000 troops, which are daily expected to arrive here. This armament is well known to be intended for the Weſt-Indies, but on what account cannot be known, as the officers are commanded to keep their orders an inviolable ſecrets, The utmoſt diligence is uſed in fitting out the two ſhips here, and the whole fleet will ſail as ſoon as the troops are embarked.

GENOA, June 18. The laſt letters from Cadiz bring an account, that they have received advice there, that the Portugueſe in the Colony del St. Sacramento, had fallen upon the Spaniſh Paraguy, and had forced their way as far as the Cordilleras of Peru; but what the conſequences of this raſh ſtep will be, cannot as yet be determined.

WARSAW, July 2. We have the following account from Great Poland: "The 19th of June a Pruſſian detatchment drove the Poliſh troops out of Sluppee and Kompiela: the Pruſſian General Loſſow had a horſe killed under him, and Major Danorowicz is dangerouſly wounded. On the Poliſh ſide there were ſome killed, and ſome made priſoners."

VIENNA, July 6. Marſhal Romanzow having received a reinforcement of 10,000 regular troops, and 30,000 recruits, cauſed the greateſt part of his army to paſs the Danube between the 20th and 22d of laſt month.

WARSAW, July 6. Laſt Sunday in the afternoon a Courier arrived here from the Ruſſian army, with an account of an engagement on the 16th of June, between a detached corps of the Ruſſian army, commanded by General Soltikow, and a body of Turks, in which the Ruſſians had been ſucceſsful.

POLAND, June 9. Our letters from Dantzick adviſe, that peace is entirely reſtored between the Magiſtrates and Inhabitants of that city; that the gates are opened as uſual, and commerce is carrying on in all parts, except that where the King of Pruſſia's Officers firſt took place; notwithſtanding which, the inhabitants find their trade on the decline.

ROME, July 2. They write from Spain, that the harveſt for grain and other products of the earth hath been more abundant throughout the kindom this year than it has been for 50 years paſt.

LONDON, July 27.

'Tis currently ſaid that the Prince of Orange hath now 22,000 troops in the field, and that he is about to perform ſome very extraordinary manœuvre that will aſtoniſh all Europe.

We have long been without an Ambaſſador from Spain, but a correſpondent ſays he has been aſſured that we ſhall have one from thence in a few days, but he will be an Engliſhman.

The Spaniards, 'tis ſaid, have been for ſome time paſt employed in ſtirring up the Algerines to commence hoſtilities againſt the Engliſh, and have agreed to give them every aſſiſtance. This they think will provoke England to declare war againſt Spain; by which means the crafty Spaniards think they ſhall not incur the imputation of breaking the late articles of Peace, and make the world believe, if they can, that England has broke faith with them.

We are informed from Scotland, that ſince the month of April, two and fifty people, on an average, embarked at the port of Greenock every week for America.---Won't England be ſoon depopolated, and her colonies peopled?

AUGUST 17. The convention between our court and that of St. Peterſburgh, relative to the exemption of the Britiſh veſſels from paying duties of entry in any of the Ruſſian ports, is concluded, and will ſoon be made public.

That riches alone do not conſtitute the happineſs of a nation, Spain gives us a flagrant example. It appeared upon enquiry made about the year 1700, from the books of accounts belonging to the Council of the Indies, that there entered into Spain from their ſeveral provinces in the new world, no leſs than one thouſand five hundred and fifty millions of dollars, from the year 1545 to the year 1667. During the greateſt part of that period it appears from hiſtory, that the ſtrength of the Spaniſh nation declined, and her treaſures were continually waſted in unſucceſsful efforts to regain that power which ſhe had loſt by the emigration of her inhabitants to the conquered provinces in the Indies, and by the baniſhment of the Moriſcos under the bigotted councils of Philip the Third.

The Cortez of Spain, which are properly the Parliament of that country, have not been aſſembled ſince the year 1647, when they gave Philip IV. the general exciſe: in all probability they will never be called again unleſs in ſome caſe of the greateſt neceſſity. The reaſon given for not calling them oftner is, becauſe they are poſſeſſed of ſuch great power to call miniſters of ſtate to account. This country was formerly as free as our own, but the Cortez of Spain not being ſo willing to give away the public money as the P---t of G--- Britain, nor ſo obſequious and dependant upon the will of the miniſter, they have been totally diſcontinued. Britiſh America, tho'

not poſſeſſed of rich mines of Gold and Silver at preſent, (tho' in time they may be diſcovered) yet ſhe poſſeſſes what is infinitely more valuable; a ſet of men enured to hardſhips, worthy of Liberty, and who will conſtantly purſue that alone ſtream of Happineſs, infinitely ſuperior to the Golden mines of Chili, or the rich ore's of Peru and Mexico.

The Warſaw Gazette, of JULY 27, gives the following account of the terms of peace concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte on the 10th ult. Ruſſia is to have 20,000,000 loewen-dollars a compenſation; ſhe is alſo to have a free navigation in the Black Sea, and alſo the independency of the Crimea. According to the Gazette, the peace was ſigned between Prince Repnin and Reis Effendi.

The ſame paper gives an account that a courier juſt arrived there with advice, that the whole army of the Grand Vizir was defeated on the 5th ult. which is ſuppoſed was the cauſe of the peace being ſigned by theſe Miniſters.

A veſſel is arrived in the river from Penſacola, the Maſter of which reports that the Spaniſh engineers have lately erected four very ſtrong forts on the Banks of Lake Porte Chartraint.

Though there is all the reaſons in the world to think that the Church of Rome is ſenſible of the world's ſeeing her falſe pretentions to Miracles; yet, ſo fond is ſhe, ſince the paſſing of the Quebec act, of being accounted the mother, the true catholic and apoſtolic, the infallible church, that every now and then ſomething or other is ſtarted up, not only to induce thoſe who profeſs it to continue in that abſurd religion, but alſo ſeduce and prevail upon proteſtants, if they can, to be as themſelves. Agreeable to this humour, they pretend that, ſince the Romiſh religion has been tolerated by act of Britiſh Parliament at Quebec, corn ſprings up in fields that have never been plowed and ſown; and that the moſt delicious fruit grows upon every buſh----Theſe lies, however, produce them very few converts.

We hear that in conſequence of the paſſing two late acts, many promotions will take place, among which the following are ſaid to be already determined on;

Lord North,—Commiſſioner of ſupplies to the College of Jeſuits.
Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq;—Clerk of the Holy Inquiſition.
Thomas Bradſhaw, Eſq;—Secretary to the See of Rome.
Charles Jenkinſon, Eſq;—Runner to ditto.
Charles Fox,—Arch-Treaſurer of the Holy Romiſh Empire.
Edmund Burk,—Profeſſor of Oratory in the Univerſity of Paris.
Colonel Barre,—Colonel of the American White Boys.
Mr. Sawbridge,—Keeper of the Liberty Tree, Boſton.
Lord Chatham,—Superior of the Holy Houſe of Loretto.
Mr. Harley,—Clothier to the Indian Buſh-fighters.
Archbiſhop of Canterbury,—Sovereign Pontiff.
Mr. Horne,—Crucifix Maker to his moſt Catholic Majeſty.
Mr. Wilkes,—Moderator of the Meetings at Faneuil-Hall.
His———King of Canada, by the Title of Chevalier de St. George.
Lord Mayor,—Tea-Man to the Pope.

The Pruſſian troops ſeize every thing going to Dantzic either by land or water, and 200 men have forcibly taken poſſeſſion of the Dantzickers Warder

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19. On Tueſday night laſt, we had a violent ſtorm here, at N. W. in which the Philadelphia Packet, Capt Hallock, who ſailed from hence that evening for Maryland, was drove upon Hoyle Bank, where ſhe beat to pieces; two of the hands, the ſhip and cargo, are totally loſt.

Extract of letter from TOULON, June 10.

"The Count d'Eſtaing is juſt arrived here to take upon him the command of the naval armament fitting out. There are now encamped near this city, 6000 troops, which are to be embarked in the ſhips when ready. The troops have been encamped for ſome time, as the order reſpecting the armament have been various. The Count d'Eſtaing is conſtantly with the Commiſſary of marine; and no perſon whatſoever, except thoſe immediately concerned in the works, are admitted into the dock-yard."

Extract of a letter from the HAGUE, June 29.

"They write from Warſaw, that they are at a loſs to know where the claims of the three allied powers in Poland will end, the Auſtrians have extended tieir limits on the ſide of Moldavia much farther than they at firſt pretended to have any right to; and the Pruſſians have extended their line as far as the town of Sockazew, within eight miles of Warſaw. The Dantzickers are determined to ſacrifice their blood in defence of their liberties, but it is feared they cannot reſiſt to any purpoſe.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Auguſt 12.

"The ſudden concluſion of peace, in a campaign which proved remarkably advantageous for Ruſſia, is very aſtoniſhing. An authentic copy of a letter from General Count Romanzow, dated at the head quarters, near the Salica ſea, in Bulgaria, July 14, is handed about here, containing the following paragraph :---"I am at preſent near Siliſtria; Lieutenant-General Kaminſky has entirely blocked up the army of the Grand Vizir between the mountains Szumla; Lientenant-General Soltikow is beſieging Rufzuck, and will be maſter of it within a few days; all the communications of the enemy are entirely cut off, and we ſhall get the different Turkiſh poſts, one by one, without the leaſt neceſſity of giving them battle; and it actually is in our power at preſent to reduce the vaſt Turkiſh Empire down to a ſmall ſtate.

Signed ROMANZOW."

"How this General condeſcended in ſix days to ſign the articles of peace, not thoroughly advantageous to Ruſſia, is a ſecret. The report is, that the General received a courier from his Court with the politive orders to ſign the terms of peace at any rate, and which, as it is ſaid, is owing to the preſent political affairs of Europe, which threatens a war; ſo that peace between Ruſſia and the Porte was very neceſſary in order to prevent it.

"It is true, that France and Spain have of late concluded a certain private treaty; that Great-Britain, Auſtria, and Pruſſia, have made perpetual enquiries into it, but could receive no anſwer; upon which, and in order to prevent a war in Europe, Great-Britain, Ruſſia, and Auſtria, by the leading of the Great Frederick, have entered into an alliance which has no other view than to prevent a war; ſo that Auſtria engages herſelf to keep 60,000 men for three years on the account of Great-Britain and Ruſſia, which treaty is carried by General Conway to Vienna, in order to be ſigned there. This is the preſent political tranſaction, according to what we are informed by undoubted authority; and there are ſeveral other circumſtances which ſeem to corroborate this intelligence."

GEORGIA, Auguſt 30.

WE the ſeveral inhabitants and freeholders of the town and diſtrict of Savannah, in his Majeſty's province of Georgia, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, being impreſſed with a deep ſenſe of gratitude to the crown, and to the Parliament of Great-Britain, for the continued ſupport which this province has received from its firſt ſettlement, take this method of expreſſing our concern at certain reſolutions which appeared in the Georgia Gazette, of the 17th inſtant, and are ſaid "to have been entered at a gene-"ral meeting of the inhabitants of this province."

Upon the whole, the world will judge whether the meeting of the 10th inſtant, held by a few perſons in a tavern, with the door ſhut, can, with any appearance of truth or decency, be called a General Meeting of the inhabitants of Georgia.

Having now given our reaſons at large, we enter this our publie diſſent to the ſaid reſolutions of the 10th inſtant, and all the proceedings had, or to be had thereon, and as earneſtly deſire that ſuch reſolutions may not taken as the ſenſe of the inhabitants of Georgia. Signed by,

James Habersham, Lachlan M'Gilvray Joſiah Tattnall, and 96 other perſons.

BOSTON, October 3.

The carpenters employed in building barracks, left work laſt week by the advice of the ſelectmen and committee of correſpondence.

Stores, outhouſes, &c. are engaged in different parts of this town for barracks, ſufficient to accomodate the ſeveral regiments that are now here.

A fray happened at Marblehead laſt week between a ſoldier belonging to a company ſtationed there and ſome lads, when an inhabitant, not concerned in the affray, received a bad wound with a bayonet; a warrant was immediately iſſued for apprehending the ſoldier; but it was thought beſt to deliver him up to the martial law.

The following is a copy of a letter which was ſent to every Town and diſtrict in this province.

Boſton, September 27, 1774.

GENTLEMEN,

THE committees of correſpondence of this and ſeveral of the neighbouring towns, have taken into conſideration the vaſt importance of withholding from the troops now here, labour, ſtraw, timber, ſlitwork, boards, and in ſhort every article excepting proviſions, neceſſary for their ſubſiſtance; and being under a neceſſity from their conduct of conſidering them as real enemies, we are fully ſatisfied that it is our bounden duty to withhold from them every thing but what mere humanity requires; and therefore we muſt beg your cloſe and ſerious Attention to the incloſed Reſolves which were paſſed unanimouſly; and as unanimity in all our meaſures in this day of ſevere trial is of the utmoſt conſequence, we do earneſtly recommend your co-operation in this meaſure, as conducive to the good of the whole.

We are,
Your friends and fellow-countrymen,
Signed by order of the Committee.

At a Meeting of the ſeveral Committees of the Town of Boſton, Roxbury, Dorcheſter, Watertown, Charleſtown, Cambridge, Miſtick, Dedham, Milton, Malden, Braintree, Woburn and Stow, Sept. 27th, the following Reſolves and Votes were paſſed, viz.

WHEREAS the inhabitants of the towns of Boſton and Charleſtown, by the operation of the deteſted and oppreſſive Port-Bill, are now ſuffering unſpeakable diſtreſs ariſing from the entire prohibition of commerce, and the tranſportation of even the neceſſaries of life by water from one town to another: And whereas, in addition to the ſeverity of ſaid execrable bill, General Gage the military commander of this province, and the Admiral on his Station are now in the exerciſe of the moſt licentious and arbitrary acts of oppreſſion, by withholding proviſions from this town, allowed by ſaid act of parliament, by embarraſſing, unneceſſarily detaining, and thereby preventing the uſual ſupplies of fuel to ſaid town, by haraſſing, inſulting and villifying the inhabitants paſſing and re-paſſing to and from the town of Boſton, by alarming the people with the moſt formidable fortifications at the entrance of ſaid town, by continuing and encreaſing their apprehenſions, with a deſign of erecting batteries and picquets to ſurround the town, thereby to awe and intimidate, if not to ſubjugate the inhabitants to a tame and unreſiſting ſtate of ſervitude.

Therefore, Reſolved, That it is the opinion of theſe joint committees that ſhould any perſon or perſons inhabitants of this or the neighbouring province ſupply the troops now ſtationed in the town of Boſton, acting in open hoſtility to the perſons and properties of the inhabitants, with labour, lumber, joice, ſpars, pickets, ſtraw, bricks, or any materials whatſoever, which may furniſh them with requiſites to annoy or in any way diſtreſs ſaid inhabitants, he or they ſo offending ſhall be held in the higheſt deteſtation, be deemed the moſt inveterate enemies of this people, and ought to be prevented, oppoſed and defeated by all reaſonable means whatever.

Voted, That it is the opinion of theſe committees, that committees of obſervation and prevention ſhould be appointed by each town, particularly in Roxbury, Milton, Dedham, Cambridge, Braintree, Miſtick, Charleſtown, and Watertown, and that the committees of correſpondence be deſired to appoint committes to ſee that the reſolves of the joint committees entered into this day be faithfully executed.

We have the pleaſure to aſſure the public, That at the earneſt requeſt of a number of the wiſeſt and beſt friends to American liberties (in this and other colonies) JOSIAH QUINCY, jun, Eſq; ſailed for England laſt Wedneſday morning, on board Capt. Lyde.—Mr. Quincy's acquaintance with the other colonies, and his perfect knowledge of the ſtate of the province, renders him capable of doing eminent ſervice to his country; and his firm attachment to the rights of mankind, give us good reaſon to hope, that he will employ his opportunities and talents to the mutual and laſting welfare of the Old and New World.

It is ſaid that upon the arrival of Admiral Montague in London, the Merchants there began to be very uneaſy at their having ſhipp'd their goods to America, and that many of them wiſhed they had ſtopped their hands until the diſputes between the Mother-Country and the colonies were ſettled.

Extract of a letter from Worceſter, dated September 27.

"Yeſterday we had a a meeting of all the male inhabitants, from the age of 16 to 70, who formed themſelves into companies, and proceeded to the choice of officers; thoſe who held their commiſſions under Governor Hutchinſon, (except a few) having reſigned them.---One third part of the inhabitants were appointed to be in readineſs to march to whatever place their aſſiſtance may be wanting.

"On Friday next there will be a meeting of the County Committee in order to remonſtrate to General Gage, reſpecting his fortifications at the only entrance by land into our moſt eſteemed capital."

QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 20.

Laſt Sunday afternoon, about five o'clock arrived in the baſon before this city, the ſhip Canadian, Cap. William Abbott, in 60 days from Cowes, having on board his Excellency Major-General Carleton, Captain General, Governor and commander in chief of the province of Quebec, Lady Maria Carleton, with her two children, and Lord Viſcount Pitt, ſon of the Earl of Chatham; they landed on the beach about ſix, under a diſcharge of cannon, where they were received by the Lieutenant Governor, the citizens, and a numerous concourſe of people, who expreſſed their joy on the occaſion, by repeated aclimations of long live the King: the regiments in garriſon under arms lined the ſtreets on both ſides, from the landing-place to the caſtle of St. Lewis, the ſeveral officers paying military honours to the General as he paſſed; and in the evening the religious houſe and many of the principle inhabitants of the upper town were handſomely illuminated.

On his Excellency's landing he was complimented with the following Addreſs by the Chevalier DE LANAUDIERE,

"SIR,

"The arrival of your Excellency in this province has filled the "minds of the citizens with joy and gratitude, on account of your "knowing good diſpoſition towards them. May Heaven grant a "long and happy life to ſo illuſtirious an hero, for which our prayers "are daily offered, and for the health of your amiable conſort "who we ſhall ever hold in the moſt reſpectable remembrance."

At eight o'clock in the evening the Chevalier De Lanaudiere, illuminated his houſe, which example was followed by the other inhabitants.

A gentleman from New-York on Sunday evening has brought an account of a melancholy affair ſaid to have happened at Boſton, ſince which we hear the 10th and 52d regiments have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for that place on the ſhorteſt notice, and that tranſports are hourly expected.

To his Excellency GUY CARLETON, Eſq; Major-General and Commander in Chief over the province of Quebec.

SIR,

PERMIT us when we congratulate your Excellency on your happy return, likewiſe to felicitate ourſelves and the province, on having you for the protector of our laws and religious liberties. Hiſtory will rank your name among the braveſt of warriors, and the wiſeſt of politicians, but gratitude is already imprinted in the heart of every Canadian. We know with that firmneſs you have ſupported our intereſts, and the teſtimony you bore of our fidelity to his moſt gracious Sovereign and the parliament. We want words to expreſs our ſincere gratitude, but the univerſal joy, and the fervent expreſſions of alleſiance, thoſe public demonſtrations, on the moment of your Excellency's arrival, with your worthy family, are proofs too convincing to need any arguments to ſupport them.

Your name will be ever held in the higheſt eſteem in Canada, and you will always find the clergy to be good and faitful ſubjects.

JOHN OLIVIER, Biſhop of Quebec.
H. F. GRAVE, Superior of the Seminary.
LOUIS AUG. DE GLAPION, Superior-General of the Jeſuits.
EMANUEL CRESPEL, Superior of the Recollets.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 10.

We have the following authentic Intelligence from Boſton, dated the 27th of Sept.

A few days ago General Gage paid for, and depoſited in his Majeſty's magazine, a quantity of military ſtores, which had been provided many years ſince, at the deſire of Colonel Bradſtreet, and had lain from that time in the hands of Mr. Scot. The Select men and the committee of correſpondence, ſent for Mr. Scot, and told him he deſerved immediate death, for ſelling warlike ſtores to the enemy; and a number of people inſtantly aſſembled to put this ſentence in execution, but Mr Scot was ſo fortunate as to make his eſcape: his houſe however ſuffered very much before the people ſeparated, at the deſire of the Select Men.

Doctor Warren, the Preſident of the committee of correſpondence, came about 9 at night to the General, acquainting him that he was to write to the Congreſs immediately, and he deſired, for their information, that the General would anſwer the following queſtions, viz. What is the meaning of the fortifications? What is the meaning that the General boys military ſtores? Are the people at Boſton to be made hoſtages, in order to compel the people of the country to comply with the new laws?

Doctor Warren received for anſwer, that as the country people were all armed, and collecting cannon and military ſtores from all quarters, which, as they were not ſoldiers by profeſſion or under the leaſt apprehenſion of any invaſion, could indicate nothing but their intention of attacking his Majeſty's forces in that town, it became therefore the General and it would be inexcuſable in him to neglect to provide for their defence, and to enable them effectually to reſiſt the attempts which it is no longer doubtful that the people meditate againſt them. That the very conſtruction of the fortifications ſhews them to be defenſive; and every body might eaſily diſcern that they are not calculated in any reſpect, to annoy the town or diſturb the inhabitants, or even to lay them under the leaſt reſtraint. That it is notorious that many cannon have been conveyed, notwithſtanding the works from thence; and arms are carried out openly by every man that goes out of Boſton, without moleſtation.

That though the General, to eaſe the town of the burden of furniſhing quarters for the troops, and to keep the troops from every poſſibility of giving offence to the inhabitants, hath ordered barracks to be erected for them, which he conceives to be of equal utility to the town as to the troops, nevertheleſs the Select men and the Committee have ordered all the workmen to quit this employ, though they were paid by the King. That orders are given to prevent all ſupplies for Engliſh troops. Straw purchaſed for their uſe, is daily burnt; veſſels with bricks, ſunk; carts with wood, overturned; and thus even the property of the King is deſtroyed in every manner in which it can be effected. Yet ſuch is the General's deſire to preſerve to the laſt, as far as is in his power, the peace and quiet of the people, that all theſe diſorders, though not the effect of raſh tumult but of evident ſyſtem, are endured with patience. There can therefore be no reality in the apprehenſions which it would appear the people conceive of dangerous deſigns entertained by the troops againſt them, when theſe very people are not afraid to provoke the troops by every wanton inſult they can deviſe.

By a letter from Philadelphia, we are informed, that ſince the general opinion of a non-importation would be adopted by the Congreſs, the article of gun-powder has been advanced to 20 l. per 100 Cwt. Pepper to 3s. 6d. per lb. and pins 15 s. a pack.

The veſſel in which Dr. Benjamin Franklin had taken his paſſage for Philadelphia, is arrived at that place, with letters intimating, that when he was on the point of departure, the Earl of Chatham ſent for him, and after a long conference convinced him of the neceſſity of his deferring his embarkation until after the next ſeſſion of parliament, in which that nobleman, aided with his intelligence of the proceedings of the colonies intends to made the moſt vigorous efforts in favour of this country.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10.

We hear a number of gentlemen in Fairfax county, Virginia, being alarmed in this time of extreme danger with the Indian enemy in their own country, and threatened with the deſtruction of their civil rights and liberties, and all that is dear to Britiſh ſubject, and freemen, are determined to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to make themſelves maſters of the military exerciſe, and to hold themſelves in readineſs in caſe of neceſſity; hoſtile invaſion or real danger of the community, of which they are members, to defend to the utmoſt of their power, the legal prerogatives of our Sovereign King George the third, and the juſt rights and privileges of their country, their poſterity, and themſelves, upon the principles of the Britiſh conſtitution.

Extract of a letter from London,

"I incloſe you a bill, which will ſoon be a law, and which ſpeaks the intentions of Adminiſtration ſtronger than I can. It is a model for all America, and certainly there is a full purpoſe here of executing it, if we do not by a firm union and oppoſition, withſtand it. A general ſuſpenſion of commerce, till our grievances are redreſſed, is the only meaſure which is at once ſafe and ſure. The queſtion is now become of ſuch pregnancy and magnitude, that your proceedings ought to be conducted with the greateſt deliberation and gravity. It is no common iſſue that we are trying, as it involves the fate of uncomputed millions.

"The Miniſtry flatter themſelves, that the terror of their meaſures will make all America ſilent and ſubmiſſive. Even Lord Mansfield ventured to declare, in the Houſe of Lords, that all the colonies would return to obedience (his phraſe for ſlavery) fine cæde. If I miſtake not, he will find it difficult to keep this country quiet, under the diſtreſs a non-importation agreement will occaſion. That is our ſtrong hold, which I truſt in God we ſhall never abandon.

"Mr. Rigby, who is at the head of the Bedford people, and Sir Gilbert Elliot, who preſides in the royal junto, both declared in the Houſe of Commons, that as ſoon as America was reduced to order, it was intended to tax them. You may depend upon this as a fact.

"It is the opinion of your beſt brethren, that you ſhould put a ſtop to all commerce with Great-Britain, both exports and

imports. Some would carry it so far, as to stop all provisions and lumber from being sent to the West-Indies. The few absolute necessaries a handy people can want, who are contending for the dearest of all earthly blessings, their Liberty, may be easily had from St. Eustatia, the French West-Indies, or some part of Europe. —Keep all the money you have, and pay no debts here—at the same time by a judicious manifesto, address the British merchants, manufacturers, and your Brethren in England, stating modestly your grievances, pointing out the mode of redress, and complaining of the grievous necessity you are driven to. All the colonies, it is expected, will unite; for which end a Congress should be held as soon as possible. You may rely on it as a most certain truth, that Philadelphia, next to Boston, is to feel the severe rod of chastisement, if those now applied to Boston are patiently submitted to."

September 21. The last Boston papers contain the confession and renunciation of the former conduct of the following persons in Massachusett's-Bay:

Ebenezer Bradish, junr. Charles Prescott, E. Pond, and Jonathan Fowle, addressers of Governor Hutchinson; Antill Gallop, Sheriff, at Cambridge; Elisha Harrington, Deputy Sheriff, of Weston; Daniel Heald, Deputy Sheriff, of Concord; and John Vinton, Deputy Sheriff, of Suffolk; for having acted under the late Act of Parliament.

The following, we are informed, from pretty good authority, is the state of Governor Gage's new fangled Council: Timothy Woolbridge, dead; Thomas Palmer, in the West-Indies; John Erving, sen. Israel Williams, William Vassal, Joseph Green, John Worthington, Jeremiah Powel, Isaac Royal, Robert Hooper, and James Russel, to their honor, refused to accept the office; Thomas Hutchinson, Samuel Danforth, Joseph Lee, Isaac Winslow, George Watson, Andrew Oliver, Timothy Paine, Jonathan Simpson, and Abijah Willard, qualified; but have since resigned. Thomas Flucker, Peter Oliver, Foster Hutchinson, Timothy Ruggles, Nathaniel Ray Thomas, William Brown, James Bouteneau, Josiah Edson, Richard Leechmere, Joshua Loring, William Pepperel, John Murray, Daniel Leonard, John Erving jun. Thomas Oliver, and Harrison Gray, are those who hold the commission, and have taken sanctuary under the wing of the General in the city of refuge.—The two latter pronounced their repentance to the public; but have since returned to their iniquity.

Extract of a Letter from St. John's Parish, in Georgia, dated September 2, 1774.

"The struggle in the cause of liberty, in the province of Georgia, has been very considerable.

"At a general convention at Savannah, on the 10th day of August, a number of spirited resolutions were entered into and unanimously agreed upon, as you may see published in the Georgia Gazette. But a difference of opinion arising on this proposition, viz. Whether deputies should be sent to join with the deputies of the other colonies at the general congress? It was over-ruled in the negative: But this negative was obtained by a majority of numbers of the gentlemen of Savanah, who were not properly constituted and had no right to vote in the case: The other parishes immediately expressed their dissatisfaction, and made a second attempt, in which the parish of St. John took the lead and came to this further resolution ——— "That if the majority of the other "parishes would join with them, that they would send deputies to "join the general congress, and faithfully and religiously abide by, "and conform to such determinations and resolutions, as should "be there entered into, and come from thence recommended." Their meeting was on the 30th of August; at which time there appeared representatives from two parishes, viz. St. George's and St. David's, to join with the parish of St. John; (and we since learn, that the parish of St. Andrew have acceded to the same resolution) and those parishes went so far as even to nominate one deputy, who will (if the other parishes agree finally) attend at the general congress.

"The parish of St. John have been remarkably unanimous and spirited in this important affair; have opened a subscription for the relief of the unhappy sufferers at Boston; and, in this single parish, have already subscribed to the amount of two hundred barrels of rice, which is to be forwarded by the committe of correspondence; and they, with the other parishes that join them, express the strongest desire to be united with the other colonies, in every constitutional measure, for the removal of public grievances, and are willing, in this noble struggle, to exert themselves to the utmost, to make every sacrifice that men, impressed with the strongest sense of their rights and liberties, and warm with the most benevolent feelings for their oppressed brethren, can make, to stand firmly, or fall gloriously in the common cause."

Although we may have Blankets enough to keep us warm for this winter, yet, in all probability, we may want next, if a Non-Importation should take place, and we be drained of what few there is in this place; therefore, the venders of Blankets are desired to be cautious to whom they sell, as the order for that article is renewed to a Gentleman in this city, from General Gage, for the use of his soldiery, who are at the siege of Boston.

HAMPTON, October 20, 1774.

INWARD ENTRY.

Brig John Capt. Kennedy, from Hispaniola, with Foreign Molasses, Limes, and Lignum-Vitæ.

Schooner Mary, Capt, Saltus, from Antigua, with Rum, and brown Sugar.

Sloop Agatha, Capt. Edgar, from Grenadoes and St. Eustatia, with Rum, and Foreign brown Sugar.

Ship Royal Exch. Capt, Stephens, from London, with European Goods.

Brig Katy, Capt. Owens, from Grenado, with Rum.

Ship Girzey, Capt. Sym from Glasgow, with European Goods.

Snow Fanny and Peggy, Capt. Dickinson, from Maryland, with Bread, and Butter.

Brig Abby, Capt. Herbert, from Genoa, with Ballast.

Ship Ross, Capt. Boyd, from London, with European Goods.

Ship Betsey, Capt. Dysart from Liverpool, with European Goods.

CLEARED OUTWARD.

Ship Mars, Capt. Mitchenenson, for Antigua, with Staves, Heading, Scantling, Plank, and Shingles.

Brig Peggy, Capt. Haynes, for Nevis, with Corn, Oats, and Pease.

Brig Dunmore, Capt. M'Kinnell, for Barbadoes, with Corn, Bread, Flour, Staves, Heading, and Shingles.

Schooner Peggy, Capt. Pasteur, for Barbadoes, with Corn, Staves, Heading, and Shingles.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN Away from the subscriber, a young apprentice boy, about 15 years of age; named JOHN M'LEOD: He is a native of Scotland, he left this on the 2d Current, and is supposed to have gone for Carolina; had on when he went off, a blew Jacket, Oznabrig Shirt, and Trowsers. He is Pock-pitted, and has remarkable red Hair which curls naturally; he is of small stature for his age, pretty ingenuous and talkative.——Those who may apprehend and bring him to me shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable charges. JOHN EWING.

N. B. He went off with two other young men apprentices in the same place.

Portsmouth, October 13, 1774.

For CHARTER to any Part of EUROPE.

THE New Ship POLLY, RALPH ELLIOT Master; Burthen about Five Hundred Hogsheads. —— For terms apply to Captain ELLIOT, or

GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

Norfolk, September 20, 1774.

FOR CHARTER,

to any part of Europe, or the West Indies; the Snow HARTLEY, EDWARD FOSTER, Master; burthen Four-hundred & Twenty Hhd's, or Ten thousand Bushells. For terms apply to

GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

Norfolk, September 20, 1774.

FOR CHARTER,

THE BRIGANTINE

ABBY,

JONAS HERBERT,

MASTER;

BURTHEN about 240 Hogsheads, or 8000 Bushels. For Terms,

Apply to GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

Norfolk, October 19, 1774.

FOR CHARTER,

THE SHIP

BETSEY,

JAMES DYSART

MASTER;

BURTHEN about 400 Hogsheads, or 10,000 Bushels.——For terms, apply to

JOHN LAWRENCE, & Co.

Norfolk, October 18, 1774. 6 w.

CABIN-POINT, October 10, 1774.

AS the Store kept by me on account of LOGAN GILMOUR, & Co. at Mr. JAMES BELCHES is discontiued; All persons indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate Payment to Mr. JOHN MACKAY; who is properly impowered to receive the same.

Those who have it not in their power to make present Payment, are earnestly desired to settle their Accounts, by giving Specialty's to Mr. MACKAY; who attends at Cabin-Point for that purpose.

JOHN STEWART.

KEYSER's FAMOUS PILLS.

FOR removing and eradicating the most confirmed Antivenereal Disorders, to be sold at the Printing-Office: Also the late American Editions of JULIET GRENVILLE; QUINCY's OBSERVATIONS on the Boston Port-Bill; and a Variety of the newest and most approved Books, Pamphlets and Plays.

N. B. Subscriptions are taking in for a new Book, in 2 vols.; entitled, A Voyage round the World, performed by Capt. Cook, and Joseph Banks, Esq; F. R. S.; first published by the direction of the Lords of the Admiralty; wrote by John Hawkesworth, L. L. D. Ornamented with Cuts.—Price to Subscribers, 9 s.

TAKEN away last night from a-long side, his ship Polly, at Greenwood, Ritson, & Marsh's Wharf: A new five oar'd yawl; seventeeen feet long upper stroak painted black with yellow mouldings; inside brown, bored through the stem for a ring bolt, the back board unshipped.——Whoever will bring or inform the Subscriber of said yawl, shall be paid for their trouble. RALPH ELLIOT.

Norfolk, October 17, 1774.

JUST IMPORTED,

A FRESH and neat Assortment of EUROPEAN Goods, which will be disposed of by the Subscriber, on moderate terms, for Cash. —— He has opened the Store, lately possessed by Messrs. John Goodrich, & Co.

JOHN ALLASON.

Norfolk, October 19, 1774.

A ROAD Finished, over the GREAT, or DISMAL SWAMP, fit for Carriages to pass.——This may certify all whom it may concern, that Capt. Gideon Lamb, has finished the Great SWAMP ROAD; leading from Lebanon in Currituck, to Pasquotank County; in a good and sufficient Manner, and according to Agreement. Given under our Hands, this 8th Day of October, 1774.

JOSIAH WILSON,
PETER CARTWRIGHT,
JAMES WILSON,
WILLIAM SCARBROUGH,
JOHN NORTHERN,
} Commissioners.

The Subscriber desires all the GENTLEMEN, who have not paid in their Subscription-Money, for making the above mentioned Road; would make immediate payment to the following Gentlemen, viz. Mr. ROBERT GILMOUR, Mr. RICHARD TEMPLEMAN, Mr. FERRERBY HODGES in Virginia; and Mr. JOSEPH RICHARDSON, Bridge-Town, North-Carolina; or to

Gentlemen, your Obedient Servant,
GIDEON LAMB.

THE subscribers have just imported by the Bland' Captain Danby; and the Peter, Captain Lang: An extensive assortment of European Goods, which they sell on the lowest Terms, for Ready Money.

We have also West-India RUM, Muscovado SUGAR, &c. for Sale.

LOGAN, GILMOUR, & Co.

Norfolk, October 5, 1774.

JUST Imported, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store, next door to Mrs. Ross's: A neat Assortment of dry Goods, which he will sell cheap for Cash.——He has also West-India Rum by the Hogshead; and exceeding good Port Wine for Sale.

JOHN BEGG.

Norfolk, October 19, 1774.

PROPOSALS For Printing by Subscription the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE or the AMERICAN Repository of useful Knowledge.

PLAN of the WORK.

I. A Proportion of nearly the same number of pages in each Magazine will be set apart for original American productions, and the greatest attention given that none be admitted but such as are of real merit. As to the subjects of these dissertations, they may extend to the whole circle of science. including politics and religion as objects of philosophical disquisition, but excluding controversy in both. Lest this should offend any, all the political controversy proper for this periodical publication will fall under the articles of news; and as for religious controversy, particularly between the different denominations of Christians, it is supposed all judicious persons will approve its being wholly excluded.

II. The next department shall contain select essays from the British Magazines and other modern publications. In the choice of these, regard will be had not only to the merit of the piece in itself, but to the importance, seasonableness, and popularity of the subject. The Publisher has ordered all the English and Scots Magazines to be regularly sent him, and by comparing one with another, and private intelligence with all, he will have the advantage of public opinion to assist in the choice.

III. In the third place shall be inserted a list of new books, with remarks and extracts taken from the Magazines, Reviews, &c. &c. Care will be taken to render this part as complete and concise as possible, and the difficulty will not be great, since it is chiefly to select and copy so far as regards British or other European productions. If however any friend here can add a judicious remark or correction of other criticisms in time for the publication of our Magazine, we shall willingly subjoin it. Whatever writings are published in America, shall be taken notice of in the list; but to avoid the suspicion of party or prejudice, no remarks shall be made on them, but the subject, title, and place of publication shall be inserted, perhaps sometimes a short extract given.

IV. The fourth section shall be devoted to the muses. And as mediocrity is more supportable in any thing than in poetry, pains will be taken to procure the best and newest essays in this way, always giving a preference to the productions of our own country.

V. The fifth place is to be allotted to news, and it is hoped that these may be inserted with great advantage. The interval of a month will enable the publisher, especially with the assistance he has already, and further intends to procure, to distinguish between reports or conjectures, or even intended impositions on the public, and real incidents and transactions. This advantage is clearly to be seen in the monthly publications at home, where the news are much more to the depended on, than the hasty and confused account contained in the weekly papers. In these last, one paragraph sometimes tells us that another in a preceeding paper was altogether without foundation. The reader will also please to observe, that as the news depend upon the arrival of ships from abroad, one of which often brings what must supply the news-papers for several weeks, a monthly Magazine in America has not only the advantage of conciseness and certainty in common with European Magazines, but may in many instances have the news as soon in point of time as the weekly papers. To all this may be added, that it will be more permanent, and recourse easily had to it for the time and circumstances of past transactions. Fresh pieces of news, with some particulars not necessary to be put in the body of the book, will be sometimes printed on the blue paper cover.

VI. The sixth article will be filled with correct lists of marrriages births, deaths and promotions. In these it will be necessary to leave out very many contained in the English papers, but all shall be retained that either from the station of the persons, their character, their relation to America, or the singularity of the case can be supposed to excite curiosity in this country. The utmost care shall be taken to have the lists, with regard to America complete.

VII. And to the whole will be added, a correct meteorological diary, accounts of the prices of grain and other commodities in different parts of the continent, the course of exchange, &c.

The publisher will be obliged to any gentleman in the mercantile way, to suggest upon what plan some account of the departure and and arrival of vessels, that would come within the compass of this Magazine should be conducted; as also whether an account of the annual imports and exports at different places would be acceptable, and how it may be obtained.

Bills of mortality from different places of America will be inserted annually, if they can possibly be obtained so as to be depended upon. Hints and assistance on this subject will be acceptable.

A supplement and general Index will be published at the close of every year.

☞ The CONDITIONS will be inserted in our Next.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Captain JAMES PATTERSON, are desired to make immediate Payment to the Subscribers.

JAMES MARSDEN,
JAMES MAXWEL,
} Administrators.

Norfolk, Sept. 29, 1774.

POETRY.

THE OPTIMIST: OR, SATIRE IN GOOD HUMOUR.

WHY ſhould the man, whoſe butter'd bread
By cleanly hands each morn is ſpread;
Who ſees much more than he is able
To ſtuff, at dinner, on his table:
Whoſe ſupper is a conſtant treat,
That gluttony might wiſh to eat;
Who nightly ſome fair houry chooſes,
Nor finds the party that refuſes?
Why ſhould ſuch man in furies rhymes,
Attack the follies of the times?
In theſe, as well as thoſe before 'em,
Are faults---but pray who ſuffer for 'em?
Not the rich Satiriſts, who braniſh
Their ſilver pen o'er ſilver ſtandiſh;
Who need not to the muſe appeal,
To grant her warrant for a meal.
Let thoſe exclaim againſt the goad,
Who ſmart beneath oppreſſion's load:
Let thoſe 'gainſt luxury inveigh,
Who ſcarcely get a meal a day;
But why ſhould I purſue the theme?
I ſwim triumphant down the ſtream,
And turning a deaf ear to reaſon,
Enjoy the follies of the ſeaſon;
Methinks, myſelf, 'twere full as good in,
To hold my tongue, and eat my pudding.
Yet write I muſt---this teeming brain
No longer can itſelf contain,
Nor ſhall I reſt my troubled head,
Till it be ſafely brought to bed.
Beſides, who wou'd not write? What nature
Exiſts ſo indiſpoſed to ſatire,
As not to waſte a little rage,
On this abominable age?
When learning, honeſty, and merit,
Love of our country, public ſpirrit,
Virtue, ſobriety, frugality.
Religion, chaſtity, morality.
The precious value of our time,
And divers other words that rhyme,
Are baniſhed from the earth---What then?
Will writing bring 'em back again?
Our Author then in an ironical manner
ſeems to palliate the preſent reigning foibles
of both ſexes:
Here, did I metaphyſics love,
'Twou'd not be difficult to prove
A little evil neceſſary,
Among the cauſes ſecondary,
And Optimiſts, this once confeſs'd,
Will urge that all is for the beſt;
And ſhew, that in a partial light,
Things ſeeming wrong, may yet be right.
When fair Almeria ſtrives to paint,
A ſign, where Heav'ns had form'd a ſaint;
And where we fear'd to meet a Venus,
Kindly obtrudes a maſk between us;
When Caroline a bloom diſcloſes,
Which nature never gave to roſes,
Yet ſhuns its beauties to impart,
And emulate her ſiſter's art,
Say, is not this a deed deſign'd,
In pure compaſſion to mankind?
When all her former beauties grace
The fair remains of Groſvenor's face,
And artificial charms inſpire
The wonted glance of ſoft deſire;
Say, when ſhe ogles all ſhe ſees,
Why reprehend her wiſh to pleaſe?
If gayeſt Say and Sele advance,
The foremoſt in the ſprightly dance:
If ſhe a load of finery bear,
That prudent girls might bluſh to wear;
Shall ſcandal exerciſe her tongue
Who ſtrength and ſpirits have, are young.
When Charles, whoſe youth was ſeen to ſhower
Its bloſſoms like an April flower,
Exuberant before its time,
Yet glorying in its fulleſt prime;
Whoſe riper years were form'd to raiſe
At once our wonder and our praiſe:
With ſoul enlarg'd, enlighten'd mind,
Prompt eloquence, wit unconfin'd,
Forſaking glory's opening ſource,
Dwelt on the dice-box, and the courſe
And form'd his country to adorn,
Became the object of its ſcorn;
He ſaw upon repeated trial
(Match if you can his ſelf-denial)
That houſwife Nature's frugal plan,
Meant not a perfect ſtate for man;
He ſaw, and ſcorn'd to give offence
By well-deſerv'd pre-eminence;
Debas'd the luſtre of his fame,
And ſunk into a vulgar name—
When all the Nobles of the land,
Collected in a midnight band,
With well-digeſted obſervations,
Talk of long odds inſtead of nations;
And wiſely ſtealing from the cares
Of dry, political affairs,
With fix'd attention ſeek for fame in
That preſent noble buſ'neſs gaming.
O make not of their toils a jeſt!
The path they've choſen is the beſt.
The real welfare of a nation
Ariſes from quick circulation,
And ſurely 'tis the quickeſt trade,
Where thouſands in an hour are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale, ſome exceeding good red Port Wine; in Caſks containing 6 dozen Bottles each; which he will diſpoſe of on very reaſonable Terms, for Caſh or on ſhort Credit.

WILLIAM CALDERHEAD.

Norfolk, October 4th, 1774.

FOR SALE.

IRISH linens, Britiſh and German oſnabrigs, ſail canvas, woolens, Manchester goods, &c. Apply to ALEXANDER WATSON.

NORFOLK, October 13, 1774.

WOOLLENS

The Subſcriber has juſt received in, per the KINGSTON Packet. Captain JOSEPH TURNER from HULL. A large Aſſortment of Coarſe WOOLLENS, viz.

SIX QUARTER Cloths with neceſſary Trimmings: and other ſmall Packages (value about 40l. ſterl. each.) Conſiſting of Coarſe Duffels, Frizes, Fearnoughts, Half Thicks, Bearſkins, KENDAL Cottons, Negro Blanketing, Bed Blankets, White Plading, Ruggs of different Kinds and other Goods, which he will ſell reaſonable for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

JOHN STONEY.

N. B. He has likewiſe for ſale, Seine Twine, flat and ſquare Bar Iron, Weſt-India Rum, Lead-ſhot; Coals in ſaid veſſel, &c.

Norfolk, September 14, 1774.

I DO hereby give Notice, that the Partnerſhip of HARGRAVES & ORANGE is Diſſolved by mutual Agreement: Mr. HARGRAVE having purchaſed my Part of the Stock, has taken the Whole on himſelf.

Thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Concern, are deſired to apply to Mr. HARGRAVE.

WILLIAM ORANGE.

Norfolk, September 13th, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of June laſt paſt, a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum, of Half Johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at QUEBEC; and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of ENGLAND, about ſix feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmall pox; of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, with ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in BOSTON, from whence he removed to QUEBEC, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in NEW-CASTLE, VIRGINIA, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board Captain JOHN F. PRUYM, for ALBANY, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of cloaths.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid JOSEPH THORP in any of his Majeſty's gaols on this continent, ſhall be entitled to ten per cent. on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of Fifty Pounds when convicted. Apply to CURSON and SETON of NEW-YORK; JOSEPH WHARTON, junr. of Philadelphia; ROBERT CHRISTIE, of Baltimore; JAMES GIBSON, and Co. Virginia; JOHN BONDFIELD of Quebec; MELATIAH BOURNE, or JOHN ROWE of Boſton. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this JOSEPH THORP, ſince the 19th of June laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons; or GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH, in Norfolk; the Favor will be gratefully acknowledged.

*** All Maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him of the Continent.

THIS is to give notice, that WILLIAM BROOK COTTON, MASTER of a Veſſel called the DOVE, in Paſquotank river has gone off with POLLY GRIFFIN, wife to the ſubſcriber, milnwright in Paſquotank county, North-Carolina; they have already run me in debt, about one hundred pounds in Paſquotank. I therefore, deſire and forbid any perſon, or perſons, to give the ſaid WILLIAM BROOK COTTON, and POLLY GRIFFIN, any credit on my account, as no payment will ever be made by me. Whoever will apprehend and ſecure the ſaid WILLIAM BROOK COTTON, and POLLY GRIFFIN, ſhall have a Reward of FIVE POUNDS, North-Carolina Money.

JOHN GRIFFIN.

N. B. It is deſir'd of any, who may apprehend the ſaid couple; to ſecure what money or goods they may have about them, as I have the ſaid WILLIAM BROOK COTTON's Bond for Five-hundred Pounds. I alſo forbid all perſons, to harbour or lodge them.

J. G.

September 22, 1774.

PAINTING, CARVING, and GILDING, of SHIPPING in the LONDON TASTE; executed in the neateſt Manner by the ſubſcriber:

SUCH as Ships Heads, Taffarells, quarter-pieces and Badges.——Gentlemen who are pleaſed to Favour him with their Commands, may depend on the greateſt Punctuality and Diſpatch.——All ſorts of ornamental Embelliſhments in Painting, will be done in the moſt approved Taſte.

Colonel VEAL's Wharf, Portſmouth, July 27, 1774. } THOMAS MASON from London.

To be ſold, to the higheſt Bidder, at NORFOLK County Court-Houſe, on Thurſday the 2nd of October being Court day, by virtue of a deed in truſt from SAMUEL BRESSIE to the ſubſcribers.

A VALUABLE tract of Land, lying in the county, and pariſh of St. Bride, conveniently ſituated, containing, Five hundred and Thirty-ſeven Acres, by an old ſurvey; on which is a very good brick dwelling-houſe, forty-eight feet by twenty, kitchen, barn, and ſmoke-houſe all in good repair; a fine young orchard of about five hundred trees, chiefly of the Hews's crab, and cleared land for working ſix or eight hands. The ſoil of this land is exceeding good and all of it lies convenient for improvement.—Alſo one other tract of land, lying in the aforeſaid county and pariſh; containing Two hundred Acres, (about forty of which are cleared) with a ſmall houſe thereon. The above tracts ly within Eight Miles of the Great-Bridge, and will be ſhewn on application by the ſubſcribers, or William Hall who now rents one plantation, and by Nathaniel Butt who lives adjoining to the other. Credit will be given till the ninth day of October next, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to

JOHN WILSON, AND HENRY BRESSIE.

NORFOLK, October 13, 1774. 2 w.

THE building of a barn on the Glebe, twenty ſix feet long and fifteen ditto wide, with a Dutch roof, (which muſt be finiſhed by Chriſtmas) will be put up to the loweſt bidder, before the Court-Houſe, on Thurſday the 17th inſtant and the terms of payment made known that day.

MATTHEW PHRIPP, JOSEPH HUTCHINGS, } Church-Wardens.

Norfolk, October 12, 1774.

To the Public.

ROBERT STEEL, Staymaker in Church-Street, Norfolk, has received by the late Capt. Nicks from London; a genteel aſſortment of freſh Goods, fit for carrying on his buſineſs, in which he will to the utmoſt of his power endeavour to give ſatisfaction, and pleaſe thoſe Ladies who may be ſo kind as employ him, and would always wiſh to finiſh their Work, agreeable to the neateſt taſte and neweſt faſhion; on moderate terms.

He is extremely ſenſible of their goodneſs hitherto, and wiſhes for a continuation of it.

Orders from Town or Country will be carefully attended to, and punctually anſwered.—Cuſtomers at a diſtance, may depend on my endeavours, to have their work done with the utmoſt diſpatch.

ROBERT STEELE.

TAKEN up at Tucker's-Point, a four Oar'd Yawl—The owner by applying to the ſubſcriber, proving their Property, and paying Charges, may have her again. WILLIAM OSBORNE.

NORFOLK, October 12, 1774.

Wants Employment.

A Young Man who can be well recommended; for diligence, honeſty, and ſobriety; able to keep Store, or Books of any kind; will engage for One or Two years.——Thoſe wanting, may apply to the Printer.

Norfolk, October 6, 1774.

THE directors of the Light-Houſe, are deſirous to engage immediately with ſome perſon, to Cart a quantity of ſtone, from Cape Henry to the place whereon the Light-Houſe is to be fixed, about a mile and a half diſtance.

BASSETT MOSELEY.

NORFOLK, OCTOBER 4, 1774.

THE Subſcriber having adverti ſed ſeveral times, for thoſe indebted to him, by Bond and open Accounts; to come and ſettle, but no notice has ever been taken of it. I therefore, for the laſt time, deſire all perſons indebted as above, not to fail coming, ſometime before the 25th inſtant; to ſettle with ROBERT FRY, as he's going to quit my buſineſs at the above time, and remove from NORFOLK. I cannot poſſibly carry on my buſineſs any longer, till I can collect money to pay my juſt debts; all perſons failing may depend, that I ſhall wait no longer, then the above time, but ſhall take the diſagreeable method, to have them collected by Lawyer, who will have orders to ſue, as ſoon as courts are open.

WILLIAM SIMPSON.

NORFOLK, October 3, 1774.

WANTED.

SEVERAL APPRENTICES for the Sea; about 14 or 15 years of Age: For Terms, apply to

ROBERT GILMOUR.

NORFOLK, SEPTEMBER 28, 1774.

NORFOLK: Printed by WILLIAM DUNCAN and Co. by whom Advertiſements, Eſſays, and Articles of News from VIRGINIA, NORTH-CAROLINA, and MARYLAND, will be gratefully Received, and duly Inſerted.—Advertiſements, of a moderate Length, for 3s. the firſt time, and 2s. each time after.—Price of the PAPER, 12s. 6d. per Annum.